

Claude E. Wilson has served as the pastor at Havenscourt Community Church since the 1960s. In addition to his duties as a spiritual leader, Pastor Wilson has administered several long-standing programs focusing on the academic education of children, the public safety issues that concern the East Oakland area, and the physical wellness issues that concern the African American community.

Pastor Wilson has been commended for his involvement in public education by the Oakland Public School System, in particular, for his personal as well as the Havenscourt Community Church's involvement in providing tutorial, child care, and hot meal programs for school aged children. Through these and numerous other activities Pastor Wilson has relentlessly continued throughout his tenure with Havenscourt to develop programs, networks, and community interconnectedness. Both Pastor Wilson and the Havenscourt family have strengthened our ties with one another and brought hope to our future through spiritual development and community problem solving.

For 81 years Havenscourt Community Church has been an indispensable part of our community, and Dr. Wilson has been leading their contributions as a pastor and community member for more than half of the church's history. On behalf of the residents of California's 9th U.S. Congressional District, I join the Oakland community on this 23rd day of June, 2006 in saluting and thanking the Havenscourt Community Church and its pastor, Dr. Claude E. Wilson. Their presence has contributed to the fabric and vibrancy of our community both currently and as a salient part of our heritage.

CONGRATULATING OFFICER JOHN
ANGLE OF THE MOBILE POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF BEING NAMED
ALABAMA'S TOP COP BY NAPO

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2006

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor Officer John Angle of the Mobile Police Department, on the occasion of his selection as a Top Cop by the National Association of Police Organization for 2006. The officers of 10 cases from throughout the nation are awarded this honor each year.

A resident of Mobile, Officer Angle has been an exemplary member of the Mobile Police Department since September 1999. He was nominated for this award by Captain James Barber for his heroic actions above and beyond the call of duty in an incident that occurred on July 23, 2005.

On that night, Officer Angle responded to a burglary in progress call in Mobile. He located and attempted to stop the vehicle as it was leaving the city, but the suspects sped away. A chase ensued with the suspects firing at Officer Angle. Though he was alone on the scene and backup was unavailable, he continued to pursue them.

The suspects pulled over and exchanged gunfire with the officer three times during the twelve minute chase before finally crashing into a ditch. The suspects then exited the vehicle and continued to fire on Officer Angle. He successfully wounded one of the suspects and the two subsequently surrendered.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to recognize Officer John Angle and to commend him for his courage and this well deserved award. I wish him many safe and distinguished years on the police force, and convey my deepest gratitude for his service to Mobile. He is an outstanding example of the quality of individuals who have devoted their lives to law enforcement. I know John's colleagues, his fiancée Laura, his family, and many friends join me in praising his accomplishments and extending thanks for his efforts over the years on behalf of the citizens of Mobile and Alabama's First Congressional District.

HINDU MILITANTS MURDERED 38 SIKHS IN COLD BLOOD

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2006

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, recently, former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright wrote a book called *The Mighty and the Almighty*. The introduction was written by former President Bill Clinton. In his introduction, President Clinton wrote, "During my visit to India in 2000, some Hindu militants decided to vent their outrage by murdering 38 Sikhs in cold blood. If I hadn't made the trip, the victims would probably still be alive. If I hadn't made the trip because I feared what militants might do, I couldn't have done my job as president of the United States."

President Clinton places the blame squarely on Hindu militants, not on the so-called Kashmiri Muslims that the Indian government tried to blame for the massacre. In 2002, the Washington Times reported that the government finally admitted its responsibility and admitted that the evidence that it used to pin the blame on Kashmiris was false.

Reporter Barry Bearak of the New York Times also placed the blame squarely on the Indian government, as did two independent investigations, one by the International Human Rights Organization, which is based in Ludhiana, and the other conducted jointly by the Punjab Human Rights Organization and the Movement Against State Repression. The evidence is overwhelming, yet Indian sycophants continue to deny the government's responsibility.

Unfortunately, this massacre would have been swept under the rug if not for the outstanding efforts of the organizations mentioned above and of the Council of Khalistan, which has painstakingly documented any new developments. I am indebted to them for bringing this to my attention.

The massacre was part of a pattern of repression of minorities that has brought about the murders of over 250,000 Sikhs, more than 300,000 Christians in Nagaland alone, over 90,000 Muslims in Kashmir alone, and Christians and Muslims throughout the country, as well as tens of thousands of Assamese, Bodos, Dalits, Manipuris, Tamils, and other minorities. This is one reason that it is essential to cut off our aid and trade to India and to demand a free and fair plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan, in Kashmir, in Nagaland, and wherever people are seeking their freedom. This is the only way to bring freedom, peace, stability, and dignity to all the people of south Asia.

I would like to introduce the press release from the Council of Khalistan on Secretary Albright's book into the RECORD at this time.

"HINDU MILITANTS MURDERED 38 SIKHS IN COLD BLOOD"

WASHINGTON, DC, May 30, 2006.—In the introduction to former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's new book, *The Mighty and the Almighty*, former U.S. President Bill Clinton writes that "Hindu militants" are responsible for the massacre of 38 Sikhs at Chithisinghpura in March 2000. This reflects previous findings by the Punjab Human Rights Organization, the International Human Rights Organization, the Movement Against State Repression, and New York Times reporter Barry Bearak.

President Clinton writes, "During my visit to India in 2000, some Hindu militants decided to vent their outrage by murdering 38 Sikhs in cold blood. If I hadn't made the trip, the victims would probably still be alive. If I hadn't made the trip because I feared what militants might do, I couldn't have done my job as president of the United States."

According to Amnesty International, "the attackers wore uniforms of the armed forces and were led by a tall man whom they addressed as Commanding Officer (CO). All Sikh men were rounded up, ostensibly to check their identities, and made to sit on the ground in two groups against the walls of the gurdwaras [Sikh temples] a few hundred metres from each other; they were shot at point blank range. As the attackers withdrew, they reportedly shouted Hindu slogans." On August 2, 2002, the Washington Times reported that the Indian government admitted that its forces were responsible for the massacre. India finally admitted that the evidence it used to implicate alleged Kashmiri "militants" in the murders was faked.

At the time of the Chithisinghpura massacre, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, strongly condemned the murders. "What motive would Kashmiri freedom fighters have to kill Sikhs? This would be especially stupid when President Clinton is visiting. The freedom movements in Kashmir, Khalistan, Nagaland, and throughout India need the support of the United States," he said. Khalistan is the Sikh homeland declared independent on October 7, 1987.

The massacres continued a pattern of repression and terrorism against minorities by the Indian government, which it attempts to blame on other minorities to divide and rule the minority peoples within its artificial borders. The Indian newspaper *Hitavada* reported that the Indian government paid the late governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert terrorist activity in Punjab, Khalistan, and in neighboring Kashmir.

A report issued by the Movement Against State Repression (MASR) shows that India admitted that it held 52,268 political prisoners under the repressive "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act" (TADA) even though it expired in 1995. Many have been in illegal custody since 1984. There has been no list published of those who were acquitted under TADA and those who are still rotting in Indian jails. Additionally, according to Amnesty International, there are tens of thousands of other minorities being held as political prisoners. MASR report quotes the Punjab Civil Magistracy as writing "if we add up the figures of the last few years the number of innocent persons killed would run into lakhs [hundreds of thousands.]"

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, more than 300,000 Christians in Nagaland, over 90,000 Muslims